

ABSTRACT

Title: Leadership Performance of Former Communist Terrorists:
Nan Province Case Study.

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This research was conducted to investigate 1) personal and socio-economic characteristics of the people research areas; and 2) leadership performance of the former communist terrorists, as perceived by the people in the research areas, in terms of the 8 aspects of their leadership performance role, namely administrative role; planning role; representative role in contacting people outside the communities; role in controlling relationship among group members; judging or decision-making role; responsibility role; paternal role; and expert or occupational leader role. The data were collected by means of interview schedule from 124 respondents selected by using the systematic random sampling method from the residents of the following areas of Nan province: Ban Sawang Mai, Tambon Nam phang, Mae Jrim district; Ban Rai, Tambon Awon, Pua district; Ban Phong and Ban Don Klang, Tambon Phong, Santisuk district; and Ban Huai Lom, Tambon Phu Fa, Bokleua district. The data were decoded and analyzed by using the SPSS program.

The results revealed that most of the respondents were male, 35 years old on average, and had never had formal education. Their main job was farming, followed by hired labor and their average family income was 6,040 baht per year.

The results of the study on leadership performance of the former communist terrorists, as perceived by the people in the research areas, in terms of the 8 aspects of leadership performance roles showed that most of the respondents had a high level of perception, an average score being 1.80. The former communist terrorists' leadership performance roles were ranked from the highest to the lowest in importance as follows: 1) leadership performance in the role of controlling relationship among group members: supporting people to work together to create harmony in the groups; 2) leadership performance in the planning role: cooperating with people in the communities to prevent local crimes; 3) leadership performance in the administrative role: cooperating and coordinating with people in community development; 4) leadership performance in the communities when having conflicts; 5) leadership performance in the paternal role: giving assistance and solving problems; 6) leadership performance in the representative role in contacting people outside the communities: welcoming and giving information to outside people on their visits to the communities; 7) leadership performance in the responsibility role: taking all responsibilities for any faults in working in the communities; and 8) leadership performance in the expert or occupational leader role: encouraging the people in the communities to cultivate quality plants to increase incomes and to improve their living.